

ATLANTIS

A JOURNAL OF RESEARCH

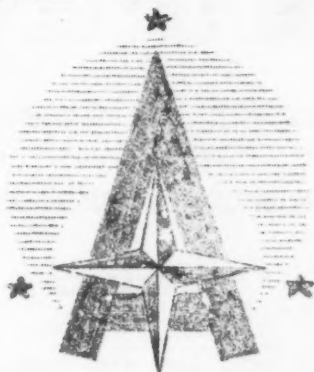
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RESEARCH CENTRE GROUP

The Atlantis Research Centre. The Hoerbiger Institute.
The Avalon Society.

Provisional Lecture Programme - 1955

Unless otherwise announced all lectures
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|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
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| THE DEVIL IN CELTIC MYTH | |
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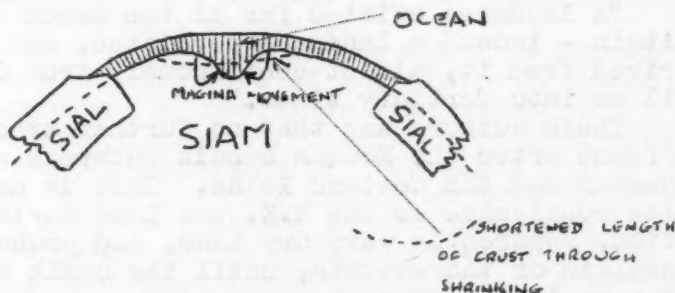
CONTINENTAL DRIFT
By Capt. J.P. Kirton

I read with a great deal of interest the two articles by Dr. Malaise and Mr. Paul Hoffman in the July number.

There are a few points in the former's article however which are a bit hard to accept:

(a) A bottom temp. for the Oceans in Tertiary times of 20-25°C! (This would surely mean that surface waters in the Tropics had a very high value; and temps. of air and land must have been unbelievably high?)

(b) I am afraid I cannot make out why a shrinkage in the earth's crust will "lessen the down-pressed curvature of the ocean floor."



It would rather seem that:

(a) Material below the cooled crust (surely a very thin layer only would be affected?) would move in from either side of the "down-pressed area" to fill the bottom of the depression and shorten the skin-length above.

The gains and losses of volume would appear to be equal and don't appear to affect the sea-level.

(b) If the material below the chilled and shrinking skin proved too viscous to move readily, one would expect the skin to crack as basalt does on cooling, or mud does on drying.

If however this big change of temperature does exist and operates, and the skin of rocks forming the ocean floor does resist cracking, then perhaps this

theory may account for the geo-synclines of orthodox geology. In fact it seems the only reasonable method so far suggested as to how geo-synclines ever come into being, i.e. during ultra-hot periods.

Perhaps the following sketch could be criticised by readers of Atlantis. I have attempted to work backwards from present to past geographies by spreading out the folds of the latest mountain building period in imagination, and re-orienting the disconnected fragments of earlier orogenic periods so as to bring their folds into line and close up gaps.

The "Present" is shown on page 147 and the "Possible Past" on page 146.

As to the time when this lay-out may have obtained, I quote: (W.G. Fearnside & O.M.B. Bulman in "Geology in the service of man" Penguin):

"A landmass existed far to the north and west of Britain - indeed a landmass persisted, and sediment was derived from it, almost continuously from Cambrian till well on into Tertiary times."

These authors say that no further trace of it is to be found after the Eocene basalt outbreak at the Giant's Causeway and the Western Isles. This is not however quite conclusive as the U.K. was land during all this period, apparently very dry land, and probably a peneplain or thereabouts, until the chalk was folded later on in the Miocene.

However the earliest dating of the shift of this landmass westwards (if the landmass was the Canadian Shield, as I suggest) is the Eocene, and no positive evidence of such a move until the more rainy weather set in with the rise of the Alpine mountain barrier in the Miocene. From this time the negative evidence that mill-stone grits etc. were no longer brought in by rivers from the north and west acquires authority.

As to this "possible westward flight of the Americas" there is a certain amount of evidence in the West Indies - though not conclusive. The charts I have been using of the Windward Islands state: "Latest observations indicate these islands are $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further west than plotted."

The error may of course be due to chronometer error two hundred years ago but it is, to say the least, a remarkable coincidence that all the chronometers were slow without exception for all the islands and all the Captains who supervised the Charting. And incorrect by the same amount.

Just for a moment accepting the accuracy of the average position charted by these old-timers 200 years ago, we would have a westerly drift of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in 200 yrs. or 2,000 miles in 800,000. This last surprisingly low figure assumes the motion to have been regular all this time, whereas it could reasonably be argued that the movement began slow and is at its maximum at the present day.

I have brought the sketch map to the attention of your readers because of an interesting possibility which emerges: which it in fact suggests:

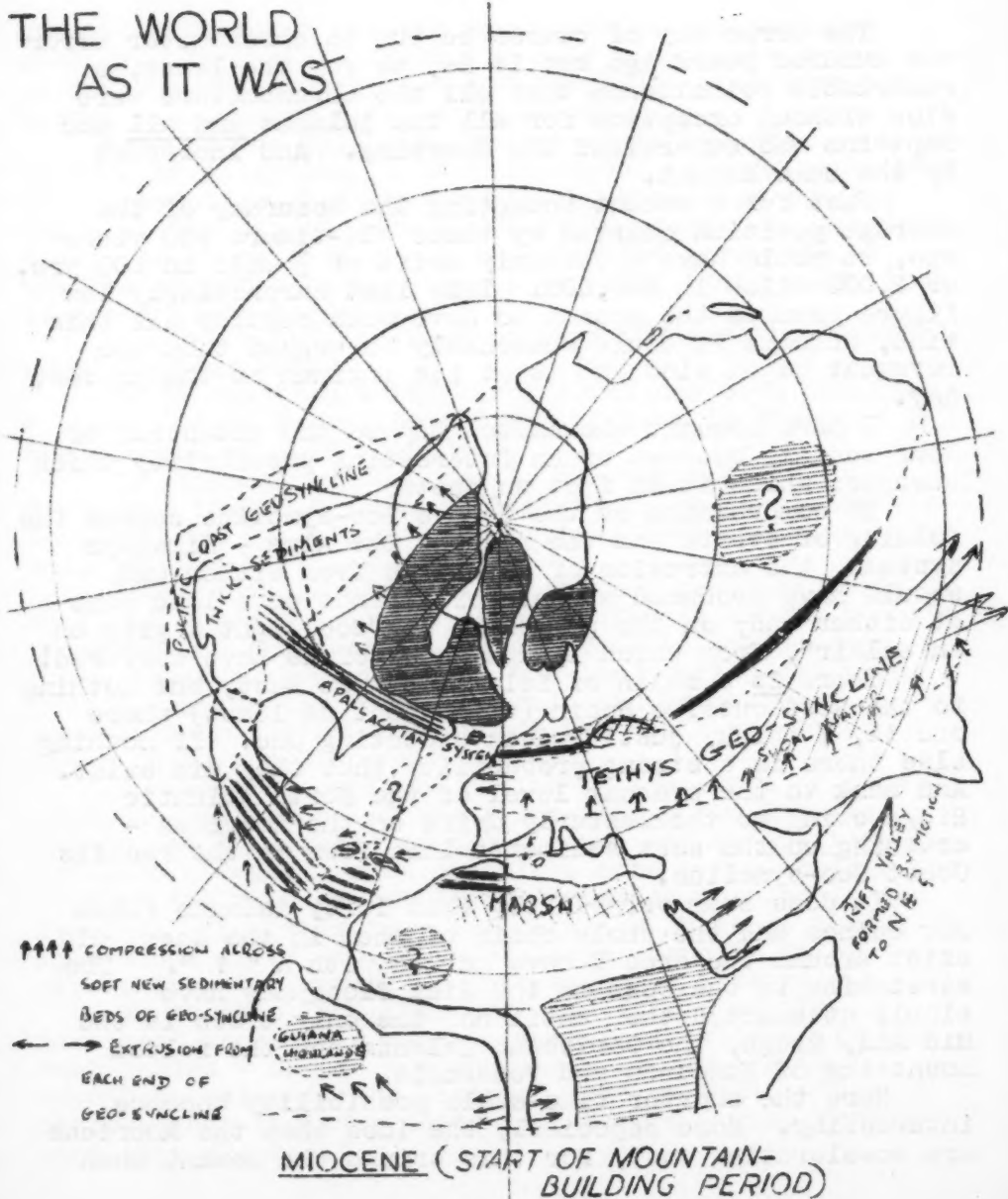
If compression of the Tethys Geo-syncline caused the folding of strata and the rise of the Alps - Himalaya systems, the extrusion of materials from either end should have produced a chain of islands or a land mass at either end; on the principle of "too tight a grip on an eclair", from which I expect all of us have suffered!

There is a chain of islands in the East, but nothing to the West outside Spain (at present at least) where one is, I think, justified in expecting one. If nothing else there is a strong probability that they did exist. And sank to the present level of the North Atlantic Ridge owing to the westerly drift of the Americas - crushing up the soft sediments laid down in the Pacific Coast Geo-syncline.

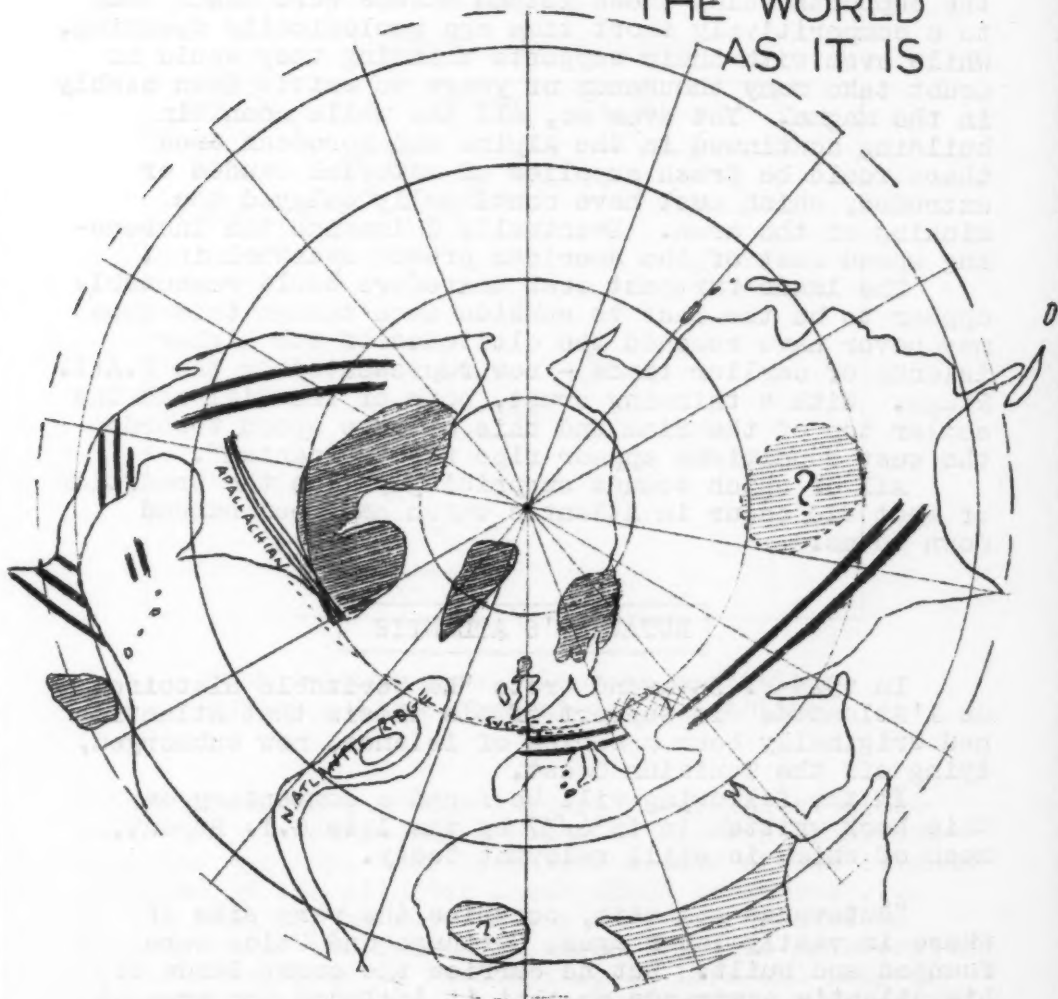
It does seem very likely that lofty islands (like New Guinea and the whole chain of them in the East) did exist around the area I have marked with a " ? ". The stretching to the West of the Sial floor may have slowly attenuated them until now the only trace is the Mid Atl. Ridge, the Caribbean Islands and the folded mountains of Honduras and Venezuela.

Here the shorter time-scale possibility becomes interesting. More especially the idea that the Americas are accelerating west, for this brings the moment when

THE WORLD AS IT WAS



THE WORLD AS IT IS



"SHIELD" AREAS OF
ANCIENT ROCKS.

the supports below these island masses were taken away to a comparatively short time ago geologically speaking. While even with their supports thinning they would no doubt take many thousands of years to settle down stably in the magma. Yet even so, all the while mountain building continued in the Alpine and Moroccan area there would be fresh supplies of material exuded or extruded, which must have continually delayed the sinking of the area. Eventually I imagine the increasing speed west of the Americas proved overwhelming.

The lands furthest east therefore would reasonably appear to be the last to subside even though this area may never have reached the altitudes of the higher islands of earlier times - now represented by the N.Atl. Ridge. With a thinning crust, both of the Sial and the cooler top of the Siam and this extreme speed towards the west conditions appear ripe for "vulcanism".

All of which sounds surprisingly like the tradition of what did occur in Atlantis which has been handed down to us.

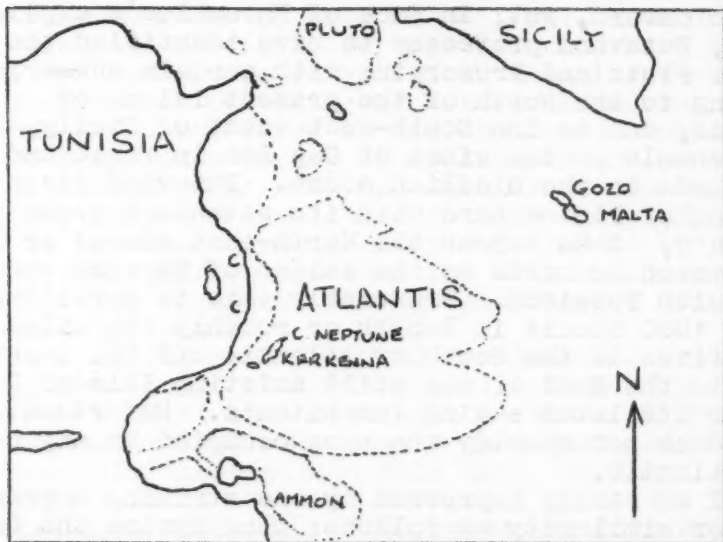
BUTAVAND'S ATLANTIS

In 1925 F. Butavand wrote "La Veritable Histoire de l'Atlantide" in support of his thesis that Atlantis had originally been a series of islands, now submerged, lying off the Tunisian Coast.

In the following will be found a commentary on this book written in 1936/37 by the late G.I. Bryant, much of which is still relevant today.

"Butavands Atlantis, occupies the very site of where in vastly later ages, Carthage and Utica were founded and built. But he carries the coast lands of his Atlantis eastwards so that it included the present islands of Lampedusa, Kerkenna, Gharba, Djerba and others, and the island likewise on its then southern side included the present coasts of Tripoli. At one point on its east, it lies in front of the Maltese group, but he has borrowed from Proclus and Marcellus

ATLANTIS
according to Butavand



Dotted lines show Atlantean coast line.
Unbroken lines present day coast line.

notwithstanding that the latter's geographical statements are diametrically opposed to his own final conclusions and map. For Marcellus speaks of ten islands situated in the Atlantic Ocean close to Europe of the islands, he says "seven were consecrated to Proserpina, of the remaining three, one was consecrated to Pluto (husband to Proserpina, as Lord and Lady of the Under World, Hades etc. implying that eight of the islands were volcanic in character), another to Ammon, and the third, a thousand stadia long (about 114 miles) to Poseidon." Evidently this last may have been the largest, being so specifically mentioned.

"As said so often before in my researches, I think these ten could only have been the Canary group which were found to be inhabited from the days of King Juba of Mauretania onward, yet, in face of Marcellus's explicit statement, Butavand professes to have identified the islands of Pluto and Proserpina with certain submarine banks lying to the North of the present island of Pantellaria, and to the South-west coast of Sicily, with narrow channels on the sides of Cap Bon in Tunis and Cape Garamsda on the Sicilian coast. Butavand fixes the main island of Pluton here with its attendant group of Proserpina's, thus beyond the North-east shores of his Atlantis which he marks as the island of Neptune who is the same with Poseidon. Presumably this is Marcellus's island of 1000 stadia in length or roughly 114 miles. Ammon he fixes in the South of Atlantis off the coast of Tripoli, to the East of the still existing Isle of Djerba, famous for its lotus eating inhabitants. Unfortunately Butavand does not specify the spot occupied by any capital city of Atlantis.

But I am really impressed by one striking correspondence or similarity as follows: When Myrina the Queen of the Amazons attacked the Atlanteans she drove them to take refuge in their city of Cercennes, and I find on this map of Butavand's the still existing island of Kerkenna. I can but draw one conclusion, that the said city was the capital at that time of what was equally then called the land of the Atlanteans, and that it has either long since been destroyed or sunk near to where the island of the same name still exists in the Gulf of Tunis!

But as I have said, all this is not the Atlantis so eloquently described by Solon and Plato, that lay outside the pillars of Hercules far out in the Atlantic Ocean! Butavand is correct if and when he refers to the Atlanteans of Herodotus who found them from the accounts of other travellers as living beyond the Syrtes up to as far as the regions of Mount Atlas, but none of these were islanders!!

It would be interesting to know where Diodoros of Sicily obtained his particulars concerning the wars of the

Amazons and the Atlanteans of North West Africa. Whilst the former can be located in and to the East side of the Syrtis, the latter must have lived in very close contiguity for any war to have ensued, and, inasmuch as Herodotus does not refer to, nor seems to have heard of such a war, we may be warranted in thinking that it may have occurred in the interval between Herodotus and Diodorus (B.C. 444 circa to B.C. 8 circa), consequently that if Butavand's theory is applied to the continental African nation of Atlanteans, much of the Tunisian territory they are considered to have occupied and lived in has sunk since the war referred to by Diodorus. Of such events there are some few slight notices to be traced in the classics, yet the accuracy of which we cannot be certain.

For, in the same interval Carthage had fallen and for any subsequent historical particulars of North West Africa in general inclusive also of those of Spain we have to turn to and rely mainly upon Roman historians. Unfortunately these dilate only upon the Roman exploits and completely ignore what was going on in the regions outside Roman dominion. Thus, much may have happened, the records of which, if ever made by the peoples concerned have been utterly lost. With the irruption of the Arab tribes from the East came a total destruction of anything like culture and civilisation, cities were ruthlessly sacked, pillaged and left to decay and ruin, and not until the moorish era of development did things get better again.

Within the last few years, traces of a city beneath the surface of the sea have been found off the island of Djerba, where history itself formerly planted a city, that of the Lotus Eaters, and, in all probability consecrated to Ammon of the Egyptian Thegory, wherein this plant has an important place as the food of the deities par excellence. While shalots, beans, etc. were good enough for the mob, the fruit of the Lotus was looked upon as fit to be eaten by the gods, goddesses, and the aristocracy or patricians only. And those who ate of it were known as the Lotophagi! It is indeed mighty probable that not one, but a number of cities

lie at the bottom of the waters of the Gulfs of Tunis, Gabes and Tripoli, but perhaps this also applies to other parts of the Eastern Mediterranean.

I suppose Butavand has drawn much of his theory from a consideration of the soundings of the waters lying between Sicily, Tunis, Tripoli and the Maltese Group, and it would appear that there has been no sudden upheaval and subsidence of land in this region. No, the process of sinking if it can be termed such has been a slow, yet steady and unceasing attack on the lands by the hungry sea, something like what is going on today on our coasts of Norfolk, Kent and Sussex, where much land has been gradually overwhelmed and covered by the ocean adjacent. And much of Friesland in Holland must have gone the same way, until the era of dykes, embankments and other defences against the encroachments and inroads of the sea were thought of and put up to stem and keep in some degree of control, the forces of Neptune or Poseidon.

Why Butavand should have so completely misread the account of Marcellus we cannot understand. But we do learn this much, viz. that his Atlantis is but a former geographically continental extension of the present Tunis and in a lesser degree of Tripoli, eastwards into the Syrtis Major. Even at present, the sea there is shallow in many places and is covered with sand banks over which vessels of shallow draught only can travel safely. So far back as the age of the Trojan War, Ulysses got into trouble in those very waters and was forced to employ local mariners to get out clear again. It has then also been proved that the Atlanteans of Diodorus Siculus were the same Atlanteans spoken of by Herodotus; that they once lived on a site now sunk below the sea; that they were before this sinking happened conquered by Myrina, Queen of the Amazons, who appear to have originally come from a country in the West, but to the south of Mount Atlas. When Diodorus speaks of Ethiopia under this Mount Atlas, he must surely be referring to a southerly region inhabited by a people akin to the Ethiopians of Egypt, Nubia etc, all of which he was better acquainted with, and we may

extend this name so as to include the Northern Sahara. Diodorus again tells us that these wonderfully warlike people, the Amazons, had armies of both foot and horse soldiers, and that their first wars were waged against many of the African and Numidian tribes, whom they conquered. They then advanced Northwards and invaded the whole country traversed by the Atlas Range, in this manner, marching Eastwards also, driving as already stated the Eastern so-called Atlanteans into their then capital of Cercennes then situated within the extended territory of what is now the much smaller land of Tunis. They captured the place, sacked and depopulated it, but later rebuilt it under a new name of Merina after their own ruler, chief and Queen! Yet it is very very strange indeed that while the original name of Cercennes still survives in the present name of Kerkenna, an island still existing off the coast of Tunis, the Amazonian title of Merina has entirely disappeared from both geography and history, as the name of any place!

The great city of the Amazons, founded and built by them in the marshes of Lacus Tritonides on the western shores of Morocco, and called by either themselves or Greek transcribers the City of the Peninsula, a term hellenized in and by the geographical term chersonesus i.e. Horn (shape) Island has been placed by some in the mythical or mystical Island of Hesperia and might be the same place as Cerne which also can be translated "horn" and can be equated with our own county of Cornwall, from which it is plain the earliest geographies considered it to be horn-shaped!

I find the Amazons of Herodotus are closely associated with the Scythians of North Western Asia whilst the Gorgons are referred to by him as of African origin. Yet he does not speak in the same way as Diodorus who of course dates over 400 years later, - i.e. of the Wars of the Atlanteans and Amazons. Thus we might draw the conclusion that this war had taken place during the above interval! But, in this event, we should have to reconsider the whole question for Homer who dates about 800-900 B.C. speaks of the Amazons, Gorgons, Mount Atlas, Perseus, Heracles, etc. almost all in the same one breath

as though all were more or less coeval, and it might have been so!

The period of occupancy and settlement of North and North West Africa by the Carthaginians of Hanno from Carthage, we are firmly persuaded was a short one dating approximately between B.C. 500 and 160 B.C. and no trace of any of them lingers in history, nor even is the date of their destruction at the hands of invaders from the hinterland beyond the coast, known. All we can be certain of is that they have completely vanished from history.

The most famous of them all, Cerne, may have been among those "Atlantean" cities overthrown by Queen Myrina of the Amazons, and we have always to distinguish between the Island of Cerne and its adjoining and part-encircling coast of the mainland. It was on this island I have understood, that Hanno put a colony to occupy it as a trading post, and I may be in error, but I think that on the mainland adjacent was a race already living as Nomads! It would then be that these "Nomads" were of the Amazon territory to the South-west of the Atlas Range and their domains ranged as far south, into the present province of Sus.

To my mind, at least, it streams along as a mighty river from out of the misty regions of the past, this story of a war against Atlanteans by Amazons and whilst this should be found in the records of a writer of B.C.8 circa and yet is unnoticed by the Father of History, circa B.C. 444, I cannot understand!

Did Diodorus Siculus find his story from some forgotten Carthaginian record?

— LOST ATLANTIS —

By Egerton Sykes and G.I. Bryant

Chapter Eight

"As to the population", Critias the Younger continues, "each of the lots in the plain had an appointed headman over the men fit for soldiers, and the extent of a lot was to be a square of one mile three hundred and fifty

yards each way, and the total number of lots was sixty thousand. And as to the people living in the mountains and the rest of the country, there was a vast number of them, having leaders to whom they were assigned according to their villages and homes therein. The leader was required to provide for war the sixth portion of a chariot of war, so as to compose a total of ten thousand chariots and also two horses with their riders, and a light chariot without a seat, accompanied by a fighting man on foot carrying a small buckler, and having the charioteer mounted to guide the horses: also he, the leader, was under orders to furnish two heavily armed men, two bowmen, two stone-throwers, three stone-shooters, three spearmen who were skirmishers, and four shipmen, to make up a complement of twelve hundred ships."

As we shall later see, Poseidon enjoined upon Atlas and his brothers and all their successors the duty of observing peace and never warring against each other: yet here we have the most elaborate organisation for war, involving complete preparedness for attack or defence. This detailed account of the Atlantean sea and land forces can only apply to the period of their invasion and conquest of Europe and Asia. Such a system of conscription must have yielded one of the most enormous standing armies and navies ever known. We may conclude from it that there were other races of men from whom the Atlanteans feared attack. This organisation for war shews a very advanced state of civilisation, with each man pigeon-holed according to his powers of serving the state.

The number of lots mentioned gives the enormous extent of some sixty-five thousand square miles for the plains alone, apart from any other regions of the island, if our reading of Solon is correct. We must remember that this empire was said to be larger than Asia and Libya put together. (Libya, of course, was then used to cover all regions west of the delta, which meant the whole of northern Africa to the north of the Sahara). From calculations based on Plato's record, Atlantis covered the area within the degrees 9 E up to 50 W of longitude, and the degrees of 52 N to 10 S of latitude,

which would amply warrant the area of plain given above. Yet I cannot help thinking the figures mentioned an exaggeration. To my mind Plato's account is only a historical precis covering the thousands of years in which Atlantis slowly rose to her position of world empire, and facts and figures given without reservation may apply to periods separated by long stretches of time.

The use of chariots for fighting purposes by a professedly maritime power is a case in point. It may simply be a Greek inter-polation or it may refer to a very late epoch in the history of Atlantis.

Let us now consider the arrangements for conscription and the classification of the fighting men. While we are only told that the plain is divided into lots, sixty thousand in all, we cannot but think, judging from the resulting total of soldiers and sailors, that the mountains and the rest of the country must have been covered by the organisation as well.

The conscripts from each lot - two riders upon horses, one charioteer, one fighting man on foot, two heavily-armed men on foot, two archers, two slingers of stones, three shooters of stones, three spearmen and four shipmen - yield a total of one million two hundred thousand from the plain surrounding the capital of King Atlas. Nothing is explicitly stated of the other nine states forming the empire, but if they were equally populous we arrive at the mighty total of twelve million - more than the ten million invading Dorian Guanches fabled by Theopompus of Chios (72) to have overrun Europe, Africa and even a part of Asia, from the west. We see that there may thus have been some foundation for the apparently incredible story of the old writer.

While four sailors are to be furnished by the mountaineers and others not living within the plain, making a total of 240,000, nothing is said about galley rowers. Yet it is certain that those plying the oars could never be allowed to take part in the fighting. If these galleys were all of the same size and carried the same number of men, it would take 200 men to man each of them. This would include rowers, shipmen and fighters.

Although there are chariots with horses, there is no direct reference to cavalry in our sense of the word. This paucity of horse soldiers is usually found with insular peoples.

We find reference to all the earlier methods of warfare, including men armed with bows and arrows. In the Egyptian monuments we find Libya characterised as a nation of bowmen. This might imply that the Libyans either were allies of the Atlanteans or had been conquered and made subject by them. Slingers of stones were once famous in one of the Balearic Islands: this might have been subject to the empire or settled by Atlantean survivors. The soldiers referred to as "shooters of stones" must have used catapults. The role of the spear-men would be to go in advance of the army as scouts and pioneers. We thus see that the Atlanteans had a highly organised army and that warfare with them had perhaps reached as high a degree of art as it reached under Napoleon.

"Such was the order of war in the royal city", Critias goes on, "the city of King Atlas and his descendants: that of the other nine governments was different in each and wearisome to relate. As to offices and honours, this was arranged from the first in the following way. Each of the ten kings in his own division and in his own city had absolute power over the citizens, in many cases punishing and slaying whomsoever he would, following the law.

"Now the relation of their governments to one another were regulated by the injunctions of Poseidon as the law had handed them down. These were inscribed on a column of orichalkum which was situated in the middle of the island, in the temple of Poseidon, whither the people were gathered together every fifth and sixth year alternately, thus according equal honour to the odd and the even numbers. And when they were gathered together, the ten rulers consulted about public affairs and questioned if anyone had transgressed in anything, and passed judgment. They gave their pledges to one another in this way. There were bulls who had free range of the temple of Poseidon, and the ten kings were left

alone in the temple. After they had offered prayers to the gods that they would accept the sacrifices which were acceptable unto them, they then hunted the bulls without weapons, but had sticks and nooses. And the bull which they caught they led up to the column. The victim was then struck on the head and slain over the sacred inscription. Now on this column, beside the law, there was inscribed an oath invoking curses upon the disobedient. When, therefore, after offering up the sacrifice according to their custom, they burnt the limbs of the bull, they mingled a cup and threw in a clot of blood for each of them. The rest of the victim they burnt after purifying the column all round. Then they drew from the cup into golden vessels and, pouring out a libation on the fire, they swore that they would judge according to the laws upon the column and would punish anyone who had already sinned and that for the future they would no more than they could help disobey any of the inscribed regulations and would not order or obey any ruler who ordered them to act otherwise than according to the laws of their father Poseidon. This was the prayer offered by each for himself and his family, at the same time drinking and dedicating the vessel in the temple of the god. And after spending some necessary time at supper, when darkness came on and the fire about the sacrifice was cool, all of them put on beautiful azure robes, and sitting on the ground at night near the embers of the sacrifice over which they had pledged their oath, and putting out the fire round the temple, they received and judged, if any of them had a charge to bring against anyone: and when they had given judgment, at daybreak, they wrote down the sentences on a golden tablet and deposited it as a memorial with their robes. There were many special laws which the several kings had inscribed about the temples, but the principal of them were as follows: that they were not to take up arms against another and that they were to come to the help if anyone in any of the cities attempted to overthrow the royal house. Like their ancestors, they were to deliberate in common about war and other matters, giving the supreme authority to Atlas and his family:

and the king was not to have the power of life and death over any of his kinsmen unless he had the assent of the majority of the ten kings."

Atlas, having been constituted supreme monarch by his father Poseidon, his nine brothers were therefore, for all legal, military and other purposes, vassals to him although placed in authority over a limited division of the island. The succeeding rulers were entirely subject to Atlas and his successors for many generations. This confederation of ten states, each with its own capital city, its own army and navy, and its ruler with his defined powers, reveals that in many ways there was a United States of Atlantis, separated into ten divisions but bound together from the moment of its inception by Poseidon its founder. But many generations must have passed before the state reached its complex organisation in law and administration and its political, social and commercial economy.

The bull, as we know from all ancient mythologies, was an animal sacrificed not only to Poseidon but also to the Jewish Jehovah and most other deities. Among the Atlanteans it may also have had some astronomical connection with the vernal equinox. It is clear, at any rate, that in the ceremony of the kings chasing the bulls in the grounds of the temple of Poseidon we have the prototype of the bull-fight of Spain. In the very districts of the Spanish peninsula that, according to my researches, formed the dominion of the twin brother of Atlas, with a capital that must have been situated near the present Cadiz, this sport is still in vogue.

While the government in all the states was apparently benevolently despotic, it was at the same time theocratic. Thus, in body and soul the people were subject to their ruler, and he was the intercessor with the deities on behalf of the nation he governed.

(To be continued next month)

Bibliography

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Heropidas, Hellenica Historia, Phillipica.

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